FBIS DAILY REPORT

East Europe

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FURTHER ON JOINT GDR-USSR TROOP EXERCISES

LD300337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Magdeburg, 29 Jul (ADN) -- The joint troop exercise today by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) and the GDR National People's Army (NVA) was marked by precise cooperation between the branches and services of the armed forces.

In the course of the exercises, which were directed by Lieutenant General Vladimir Ruschenkov, commander of one army of the GSFG, a reinforced motorized rifle unit had taken up defensive positions and during the night, halted the advance units of the "Northerners."

Events on the Klietz troop exercise area were again observed by officers and diplomats from 21 CSCE states, who readily used their observation documents and field glasses. Major General Bruno Petroshka, deputy director of the exercise, briefed the guests on the details of the situation at Observation Point Three. Afterward, the commander of one of the motorized rifle regiments of the "Northerners," Lieutenant Colonel Ruediger Leppin, graduate of the Soviet Frunze Military Academy, gave an account of his decisions. The NVA regiment has twice won the best title in the socialist competition "Soldier's Deed 11th Party Congress."

After the "Northerners" had brought up and deployed their main forces, they continued their attack with artillery and air support against the motorized infantry of the "Southerners," which were on the defensive. In cooperation with tank units, artillery, and mortar batteries, and air units, the defenders succeeded in preventing a breakthrough by the "Northerners." They were forced, however, following debilitating combat, to take up new sectors in the heart of the defense.

NVA members gave accounts of their actions and answered questions when international observers visited a maintenance company working under field conditions and a regimental first aid post.

Soviet guards, together with NVA motorized infantry, had a further military examination to pass in the middle of the day in crossing the Elbe. Following intensive artillery preparations, and under cover of fire from fighter-bombers and helicopters, the comrades-in-arms began to cross the water in their armored amphibious vehicles.

The members of the glorious "Warsaw" engineer troops of the GSFG achieved exemplary performances. One of its best units is that of Lieutenant Colonel Leonid Tokarev, in which soldiers of 18 nationalities of the USSR serve and in which every other is "best" in political and combat training. In the specified time, the engineers assembled bridges and ferries on which tank, artillery, mortar, and anti-aircraft units crossed the river.

The last visiting point for the observers late this afternoon was the Sandau entraining station. After completing their combat tasks, the first units of the GSFG began the march to their garrisons.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH SFRY ASSESSED

AU290904 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 26 Jul 87 p 4

[Commentary by Ymer Minxhozi, vice chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries: "On Albanian-Yugoslav Cultural Relations."]

[Text] In an article in the Yugoslav paper KOMUNIST of 10 July, as well as in other Yugoslav press comments, besides the usual distortions and fictions about the principled standpoint of our country and its relations with Yugoslavia, it is stated that Albania has twice broken off talks aimed at signing an international agreement on cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, that "she did not want to include the Ohrid Folklore Festival in the 1984 cultural exchange program," and other similar judgments.

The editorial board of our paper asked Ymer Minxhozi, vice chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, what he thought about these comments in the Yugoslav press, since it was he who led the Albanian delegation to the talks in Belgrade in 1984.

We publish his reply below:

This is not the first time the Yugoslav press has distorted the truth about the talks on concluding a cultural exchange program between our two countries which were held in Belgrade in June and October 1984. The article of KOMUNIST and other articles in the Yugoslav press are parts of a series.

As a participant in these talks, I have noticed that these articles and commentaries never tell the truth, and create the impression that those who write and talk about this subject are either ignorant of the documents, or are pretending ignorance and distorting these documents on purpose.

Our delegation went to Belgrade twice, with the sincere desire to devise a program which would assist the mutual awareness of the spiritual treasures and value of the peoples of our two countries. Our delegation accepted the Yugoslav draft as a basis for discussion, although we too had presented our own draft which provided for many different kinds of exchanges with all the republics and autonomous provinces without exception, thus resepcting both Yugoslav and international practice in the preparation of cultural agreements. During the talks we accepted all the clauses of the Yugoslav draft that covered cultural exchanges between our two countries, according to the formulae devised in the draft, which said that cultural exchanges should be spread throughout Yugoslavia and carried out through federal institutions, as the Yugoslav side demanded. Apparently the Yugoslvav side did not expect us to be prepared for this, and therefore, to prevent the conclusion of the agreement, they added an appendix at the last moment, which had nothing to do with the draft under discussion, but concerned constitutional matters.

Whatever the Yugoslav press may write about alleged Albanian efforts to achieve onesided exchanges "solely with areas inhabited by Albanians," the clauses approved by both sides in the Belgrade talks expressly state that all relations between academies of science, universities, film studios, radio and television stations, writers' and artists' leagues, and so forth, will be carried out through Yugoslav federal institutions or associations; they do not specifically mention either republics or autonomous provinces. This was the demand of the Yugoslav side, which we accepted then and still accept today.

For the sake of truth, if the Yugoslav side should wish it, we are willing to publish in the press all the points of the program on which we reached an understanding in the Belgrade talks, so that the reader can judge for himself what the Albanian side agreed to in those talks.

It is not enough to say that "Ohrid, Pristina, Belgrade, and Ljubljana have been and remain open to every kind of idea and all persons of goodwill, naturally including those from Albania." These statementes hold good only when they are backed up by deeds. Even since the failure of the Belgrade talks, we have advanced several specific proposals for cultural exchanges with Yugoslavia, even though there is at present no signed understanding. We have repeated our suggestions through official channels, but have received no reply from the Yugoslav side. We think that cultural relations with Yugoslavia could be reestablished. Despite the crude distortions of the Yugoslav press in connection with cultural relations between our two countries, we view matters realistically and with a cool head. Relying upon the well-known principles which govern relations between sovereign states without interfering in each other's internal affairs, we are ready to embark at once upon various activities in the fields of cultural, scientific, and sports exchanges, and upon human contacts with all the republics and autonomous provinces of Yugoslavia.

COTTON CROP CONSIDERED BEHIND, INFECTED

AU291047 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Jul 87 p 1

[Article by ZERI I POPULLIT press brigade: "Let Us Not Divert Our Attention From the Cotton Crop for a Moment"]

[Excerpts] Cotton production targets have been met and surpassed for the past 3 years, even in years with difficult weather conditions. Valuable work experience has thus been gained at brigade, sector, farm, and district levels. If good results have been achieved in recent years, this is a consequence of hard work and a sound material base for the attainment of planned production targets. This will be all the more necessary this year. Let us state at the outset that cotton is behind in its stage of growth this year, in some places by 2, 3, or more weeks. This is a consequence of both low temperatures in May and insufficient field work at the start of the year, and a slackening of its intensity during the major harvesting and threshing campaign. The ZERI I POPULLIT press brigade visited the districts of Fier, Lushnje, and Durres nd noticed that the cotton crop is generally late, that there are fewer plants per unit of surface area in comparison with the average during the past 3 years, and that there is a higher level of infestation, especially by the pink boll worm. In addition to this, water supplies are less this year and we are not flooded with supplies of pesticides. All these factors do not allow the cotton-producing districts to divert their attention from work on this crop, even for a moment. [passage omitted]

The danger posed to cotton production by infestation is well-known. This year a higher rate of pink boll worm infection has been noticed, not to mention areas affected by the boll weevil. It is said that in Lushnje District some 2,800 hectares are lightly infected, some 500 hectares moderately affected, and 100 hectares severely infested. Almost the whole of the area under cultivation is therefore affected. But how much of it has been treated with chemicals? Only 1,700 hectares. The same could be said of Berat District. In Lapardh, Kutall, and Gorican pink boll worm infection has reached a level of up to 10 percent. This situation must be properly appreciated and treated where necessary, relying upon field observation, a knowledge of the biology of infestation, and an economical use of chemicals. Agricultural specialists and especially plant protection agronomists are faced with the duty of providing decisive technical direction of the struggle against cotton parasites. [passage omitted]

DISTRICTS REPORT WHEAT HARVEST RESULTS

AU271308 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 21 July 1987 publishes on page one a 500-word report on the completion of the wheat harvest in Gjirokaster District: "An average yield of 35 quintals per hectare was achieved in Gjirokaster District from a total acreage of 5,300 hectares, or 3.3 quintals per hectare more than planned, and the planned target was exceeded by 18,500 quintals."

The same issue of the newspaper publishes, also on page one, a 400-word report on the wheat harvest result in Durres District: "Durres District has successfully completed the wheat harvest over 13,430 hectares, thus fulfilling both the production and delivery plans."

ZERI I POPULLIT of 22 July publishes on page one a 400-word report stating that in Lezhe District "the production of wheat was fulfilled 100.8 percent at an average yield of 39 quintals per hectare, which is the best result attained to date in the district. The previous year's production was exceeded by approximately 53,000 quintals."

ZERI I POPULLIT of 23 July also publishes on page one a 500-word report stating that "the wheat production plan was fulfilled 110 percent and that 40,000 quintals over the task had been delivered to date. The report also states that an average yield of 53 quintals per hectare was achieved in the priority intensification zone, compared with a planned target of 45 quintals.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 19-25 JULY

AU251640 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts 19-25 July 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Elbasan District: The pig iron foundry at the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine has exceeded its plan up to 10 July by 3.6 million leks (1330 GMT 19 July);

Gjirokaster District: The overall industrial production plan for the 6-month period was fulfilled over 100 percent (1800 GMT 22 July);

Gramsh District: The general industrial production output was exceeded by 1.4 million leks for the period up to 20 July (1800 GMT 24 July);

Kukes District: The general industrial output plan was fulfilled by 103 percent (1330 GMT 25 July);

Librazhd District: The overall industrial plan for the period up to 20 July was exceeded by 4.5 million leks (1800 GMT 23 July);

Pogradec District: The overall industrial production plan for the 1 January-10 July period was overfulfilled by 4 million leks (1330 GMT 19 July); and the general industrial production plan up to 20 July was fulfilled at 103.3 percent (1330 GMT 25 July);

Skrapar District: All Skrapar District collectives report having fulfilled their respective plans up to 20 July (1800 GMT 24 July).

USSR AMBASSADOR GREKOV ON RESTRUCTURING

AU291359 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian Issue No 30 of 27 Jul 87 pp 1,7

[Statement by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, delivered on the occasion of the performance of a new Soviet play in Sofia, date of performance and statement not given -- first paragraph is POGLED's introduction; quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] "In the last issue of the weekly POGLED we reported the opening of the most recent play by Soviet journalist and writer Viktor Burlatskiy, entitled "Open Talk", which was performed at the Soviet House of Science and Culture in Sofia. The statement made by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, following the performance, was a peculiar continuation of the open discussion on restructuring. We are publishing both the play and the statement in this issue:"

We just attended an interesting performance. This play is very popular in our country; it was televised on two occasions, and performed with great success. Together with you, I saw it for the first time. I would like to say that the dialogue and spirit of the play regarding the activities of party workers were performed by the actors Venelin Pekhlivanov and Ventseslav Kisyov in such a convincing manner, that I felt almost like a continuation of the discussions taking place in our country. [passage omitted]

What is going on now in the Soviet Union? What are the results of the CPSU Central Committee January and June plenums, which specified the basic postulates developed at the 1985 April plenum and by the 27th CPSU Congress?

The most recent two CPSU Central Committee plenums actually mapped out the specific dimensions and the scope of the reforms, the specific trends in the work which we, the Soviet Communists and all working people, are obliged to learn from in order to achieve considerable progress.

People, especially foreign correspondents, like to ask us questions as to whether there is opposition against restructuring and who are the specific exponents of the views that are already outdated? I will answer that there is neither a specific organization, nor a particular, isolated group of people. It is just a process like the one we just witnessed on the stage, in which every individual is obliged to find a new approach to his own work. [passage omitted].

It is absurd to talk about any kind of organized opposition against restructuring, since restructuring actually expresses the opinion of all our people and is of nationwide importance. At every CPSU Central Committee plenum, for example, we received letters from working people to the CPSU Central Committee. About 95 percent of these letters say that we should not deviate from the chosen path, that we should pursue restructuring. Nevertheless, the opposition factor is operating as well. It greatly depends upon people. Many things remain unfinished, especially at the present stage of transition in which we are rejecting the outdated methods of work, but have not yet adopted and learned how to apply the new ones. Such revolutionary changes cannot be accomplished without a struggle. As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stated at his meeting with mass media and creative unions' leaders, this is why at the January and June plenums an entire restructuring program was submitted, which is mainly based on the development of the democratization process and activization of man's interest in all sectors of our life. This is our chief accomplishment and task today. [paragraph continues]

One of the basic levers in support of this work is the concept of glasnost. As you know the Soviet press is full of subjects today which in the past used to be secret, even for the press. At the same time, however, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that glasnost and democracy do not mean that everything is allowed. Glasnost is called upon to strengthen socialism, to strengthen the human spirit, as well as to consolidate the moral and ethical atmosphere of society. [passage omitted]

At the present stage of development, the Soviet people and party are guided by the Leninist teaching and are pursuing the cause of the revolution through restructuring, through an acceleration of the democratization process, and through innovation in all spheres of life. This is how the October Revolution and the present-day restructuring process, despite the 70 years that are lying between them, are indissolubly linked to each other in their main essence and as regards the features they have in common. The period of restructuring is an era of fundamental changes, it is a continuation of the October Revolution cause under new historic conditions. [passage omitted]

Our two countries are engaged in a stage of socialist construction that requires great responsibility. Methods and paths are actively sought after for accelerating the development. Experience is being accumulated in the field of restructuring under specific conditions for each socialist country. There is only one criterion for the value of this experience: the socioeconomic practical experience, the results of socioeconomic development, and the consolidation of socialism through active deeds.

To develop the potential of socialism -- this is the request of our epoch. This is the goal at which the decisions of the 27th CPSU and 13th BCP congresses, at which the most recent plenums of our two parties' central committees are aimed. This is the goal of the statement made by Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov. These facts, precisely, were convincingly and brilliantly demonstrated in today's performance, which confirms the necessary of a new way of thinking, which is becoming a banner of restructuring.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU291211 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks, we convey the most sincere, fraternal congratulations to you, to the PCC Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and to all Cuban people. As a worthy continuation of the revolutionary traditions of the Cuban fighters for national and social freedom, the heroic deed of the young patriots lit the flame of the people's struggle, which ended with the victory of revolution.

Within a short historic period, under the difficult conditions of permanent imperialist threat and economic blockade, the Cuban working people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, achieved remarkable successes in all sectors of life, in shaping a new man, as a builder of socialism. [paragraph continues]

In fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other socialist community member-countries, following the trend mapped out by the Third PCC Congress, the Cuban people are confidently implementing the important tasks connected with the further, comprehensive progress of the country.

With its foreign policy based on principle, with its active contribution to the Nonaligned Countries' Movement, socialist Cuba has earned great international prestige. Your country plays an important role in the struggle for peace and development, in the establishment of a just, new, international economic order.

With the greatest satisfaction we point out that the comprehensive Bulgarian-Cuban relations are developing along ascending lines on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two parties and countries will continue to strengthen for the benefit of our two peoples, for the sake of peace and progress throughout the world.

On the occasion of your revolutionary holiday we wish all Cuban Communists and working people, as well as you, Comrade Fidel Castro, great, new successes in the socialist construction of the Republic of Cuba.

26 July 1987

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO OAU CONFERENCE

AU291117 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 87 p 1

[Greetings from Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of African Unity [OAU] conference being held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia]

[Text] To the Conference of OAU state and government leaders:

On behalf of the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to the participants in the 23d Conference of state and government leaders from OAU member-countries, my cordial greetings and wishes for successful and useful work:

The OAU asserted itself as an exponent of the African people's aspirations for independence, for the defense of these peoples' irrevocable right to independent socioeconomic development along the path they have chosen. The role of this organization in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, and apartheid earned well-deserved high international recognition.

The role and contribution of the OAU in the settlement of crucial problems of our epoch, in the struggle to halt the arms race and to fully liquidate nuclear weapons, as well as in establishing lasting peace throughout the world, is being enhanced. The African peoples' efforts to transform Africa into a zone free of nuclear weapons are assuming particular importance. I am gratified to point out regarding this the increasingly wide support, which the African states are rendering to our initiatives to transform the Balkans into a zone, free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The establishment of a world free of the nuclear nightmare, free of violence and poverty is a noble common task, and we are convinced that the OAU will contribute within the framework of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Countries' Movement to establish a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

I take advantage of the opportunity to confirm the invariable solildarity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the consistent efforts of the OAU and the African states toward the elimination of the last remnants of colonialism on the continent. We wholeheartedly support the just struggle for national and social liberation, which the peoples of Namibia and South Africa are waging under the leadership of South West African People's Organization and the African National Congress, as well as the struggle of the Front-Line States against the agression of the racist regime in Pretoria supported by imperialism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the aspirations of the developing countries, including the African states, for a reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and it welcomes, as well as supports, the lofty goals of the "Africa" foundation.

I take the liberty to express confidence that the 23d OAU Conference will accomplish a new step forward along the path of consolidating the cohesion and unity of actions of the African states and will map out trends for progress and prosperity of the African peoples on behalf of peace, security, and international cooperation.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

FURTHER ON GREEK PUBLIC ORDER MINISTER'S VISIT

ELEVTHEROTIPIA on Talks

NC291737 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 29 Jul 87 p 5

[Text] Public Order Minister Andonios Dhrosoyiannis and Georgi Antanasov [chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers] discussed matters pertaining to terrorism during their 3-hour meeting yesterday. The Greek public order minister is currently in Bulgaria for a 3-day official visit. According the reports from Sofia, "the Greek minister gave the Bulgarian leader a detailed explanation of all the problems that concern Greece with regard to domestic and foreign terrorism.'

Reports that have been cross-checked clearly indicate that Dhrosoyiannis expanded his briefing on terrorism to include issues that do not exclusively concern the two countries. One of these must have been the recent U.S. accusations outlines in the "Keeley demarche."

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou raised this question, although obviously not going into detail, during his meeting with Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov during his brief visit to Bulgaria 10 days ago. A number of similar reports also say that Dhrosoyiannis' visit to Bulgaria, his long meeting with Atanasov, as well as the agenda of the discussions is connected -- or there is an attempt to connect them -- with the visit of U.S. Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost, who arrives in Greece today.

Dhrosoyiannis has been on a courtesy visit to Varna since yesterday and is expected back in Athens this afternoon. The public order minister will meet with Armacost tomorrow morning. According to authoritative reports, during that meeting Dhrosoyiannis will seek detailed explanations from Armacost on everything included in the "Keeley demarche."

Concludes Trip

AU291856 Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, Mr Andonios Dhrosoyiannis, Greece's public order minister paid an official visit of friendship to this country.

At the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Greek minister and his hosts held talks on matters of bilateral concern. Mr Dhrsoyiannis's visit and the exchange of views were held in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual respect, typical of Bulgaro-Greek relations. The guest and his party visited the cities of Veliko Turnovo and Varna where they were showed over economic projects and cultural sights.

The guest from Greece left this country today.

CPCZ CC SENDS MESSAGE ON USSR GENERAL'S DEATH

AU271547 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Condolence on Dmitriy Leliushenko's Demise"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government sent the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers the following condolence telegram on the demise of Army General Dmitriy Leliushenko:

Esteemed comrades, we are deeply moved by the news of the demise of Army General Dmitriy Leliushenko, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of the CSSR. In losing him the Soviet Armed Forces have lost a prominent military figure who made a significant mark on the history of battles in the Great Patriotic War in particular.

The Czechoslovak people will never forget Dmitriy Leliushenko's great merits as commander of the Fourth Tank Army during the liberation of Czechoslovakia and its capital Prague. They will forever retain the bright memory of D. Leliushenko in their hearts.

URANIUM MINERS COMPLAIN ABOUT HEALTH HAZARDS

AU291310 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 July on page 3 carries a 3,600-word article by Vlastimil Bradac, Josef Smola, and Karel Walter entitled "When Trust Gets Lost." The article responds to a "comprehensive complaint" signed by 60 uranium miners from the Zadni Chodov enterprise of the West Bohemian Uranium Mines concern, which was referred to RUDE PRAVO earlier this year.

In their petition, the miners accused their management of "putting our health at stake only to be able to present results" and criticized the general conditions in the enterprise: "Comments and grievous notifications of the working people have been ignored for years, even by trade union and party functionaries. Protection is granted to those managers, whose conduct runs counter to the principles of socialist ethics."

To examine the justification of the grievances, RUDE PRAVO decided to meet the petitioners; this meeting was held in a pub at Tachov in West Bohemia on 13 May.

Describing this meeting, the article says: "We called on the petitioners to tell us frankly what is bothering them.

"Jan Vacha, until recently foreman at the Vitkov II mine, was the first to speak. He explained when and where he had complained previously. He described in the minutest detail how, after submitting a complaint to director Engineer Z. Majer, two meetings were held between the complainants and the enterprise management. Then he added: 'But the organization began to misuse our comments to liquidate and forge documents so that we let the director know in the name of the miners that we were no longer interested in investigating the whole matter with the enterprise management. We wanted a written statement, which we also received. But this statement either did not respond to the problems that worry us, or -- where it did respond to them -- it was based on forged materials or fabricated events and data.'

"The things in the mine which J. Vacha dislikes are legion: 'We know nothing about the regulations pertaining to hygiene and it was only by chance that we found out about them. The management had concealed them from us,' he says. 'On 13 November 1986 at the Vitkov II mine, miners were poisoned by the afterdamp of an explosion.' He then spoke about physicians being under the sway [of the management] and about the existence of a pressure system in the mine designed to dissuade miners from taking sick leave even after a minor accident. Supposedly, the managers would thus be deprived of their bonuses. Arguments can be heard about the ventilation equipment being taken out of operation while the mine is fully manned, about a bad remuneration system, about alcoholism."

Other miners reportedly confirmed Vacha's words. Cager Vlastimil Kratina is quoted as having said: "I have been mining uranium for 3 years now and from the beginning I have inquired about the level of 'emanation' (amount of radioactivity -- authors' note) at the workplace. I kept asking the guys who make these measurements but they would never tell me how much they discovered. They would only tell me -- don't worry, we would not let you work in a harmful environment." A mine locksmith, Josef Voboril, had a similar experience: "We were building supports in a stope. After 2 weeks someone came to measure 'emanation.' They measured a high dose, but did not tell us how much it was, and ordered us to leave the workplace. We had been working there for 2 weeks. This happened in 1981. I complained and a check was then carried out. The chief engineer called me to tell me that I was 'talking too much' and that they would 'shut me up.'"

Other miners who spoke at the "stormy meeting" reportedly complained about the lack of information concerning the benefits they can claim, about their poor pay when they have to stop working underground "for health reasons"; about the difficulty of furnishing legal evidence that their impaired health is due to past violations of safety regulations and to the "irresponsible gambling with their health"; and of claiming damages.

Summing up the debate, the authors of the article say: "The words of the complainants from the mine 'oozed' distrust. Distrust of the abilities and honest intentions of the managerial staff, distrust of control agencies, and distrust of physicians. The discussion constantly revolved around the falsification of dosimetric measurements, false reports to superior agencies, rigged medical findings, and the nonexistent, yet reported, brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration. Many words -- but the proof was missing. At any rate, no one submitted any. Instead, we were provided with an 'explanation'. Supposedly, the perpetrators always manage to erase all traces in time and, of course, all responsible managers tell the journalists nothing but lies. Distrust, once again."

In the subsequent part of their article, the RUDE PRAVO journalists confront foremen, other miners, and representatives of the enterprise management and of the trade union organization with the accusations they heard. Their interview partners all deny that the medical care for miners is bad, that safety regulations are kept a secret, or that dosimetric measurements are being forged. According to the enterprise director, "the alleged case of mass poisoning by the afterdamp of an explosion has never been proved, although an investigation of the incident revealed a technical defect, which caused the whole situation." He also denies that ventilators have ever been deliberately turned off to save energy, even though he concedes a technical defect, which resulted in the punishment of the responsible employees.

Engineer Z. Majer, the enterprise director, also responds to the other charges that had been raised by the miners. He insists that each accident, no matter how small, is being registered; that all "shortcomings in remuneration" have been to the detriment of the enterprise, and not of the miners; and that only 6 out of 1,200 alcohol tests have been positive and that they resulted in disciplinary measures.

Nevertheless, Majer concedes that there is some truth to some of the criticism (about "disorder" in record-keeping, for example, or about "administrative shortcomings" in introducing the brigade form of organizing labor and remuneration) and promises that the management will "deepen methodological supervision of the entire mine" and will heed to it that all technicians and foremen discharge their duties. He also says that to improve the flow of information the enterprise has instituted "consultation days" where workers can talk to specialists on legal matters, labor safety, wages, and other issues of interest.

In the closing passage, the authors of the RUDE PRAVO article draw conclusions from the case. They attribute the conflict to the party and trade union organizations' "underestimation of daily, authentic contact with the people" and their failure to deal with all problems in time, before they come to a head: "Every problem must be dealt with immediately, as long as it exists, as long as it burns us. Every comment that remains unresolved or unexplained leads to loss of trust and cultivates indifference and passivity. And wherever there is a lack of openness, scope is created for misunderstandings and even slanders, suspicion, and accusations.

"To say nothing of the amount of time, efforts, and, in fact, also money which the solution of such complaints costs in the end."

BRIEFS

GEOLOGICAL PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- A protocol on the establishment of direct economic relations between the Brno Research Institute for Geological Engineering and the Moscow VSEGINGEO All-Union Research Institute for Hydrology and Geological Engineering was signed in Prague on 24 July by the directors of the two organizations. This cooperation will involve, above all, the research, development, and construction of new instruments and equipment for hydrology and engineering geology and their production to meet the needs of Czechoslovak and Soviet geologists. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

PDRY MINISTER ENDS VISIT -- PDRY Minister of Health Sa'id Sharaf concluded his visit to Czechoslovakia on 27 July. During his stay he discussed with Jaroslav Prokopec, his Czech counterpart, issues pertaining to the further expansion of cooperation between the CSSR and the PDRY. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

BY-ELECTION IN LUCENEC -- Jozef Mravik, leadeing secretary of the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Frienship Society, was elected deputy to the Slovak National Council in by-elections held in electoral district No 78 in Lucenec on 25 July 1987. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

E. BERLIN LAWYER CHARGED WITH SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE

LD291111 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Karlsruhe (DPA) -- Federal Attorney General Kurt Regmann has charged 54-year-old Klaus Doeblitz from East Berlin with suspected spying at the higher regional court in Hamburg. According to the federal attorney's office today the lawyer is accused of working for the GDR Ministry for State Security as a spy since at least 1980, and of having persuaded a Federal citizen to become an agent.

Doeblitz got to know the West German academic in Potsdam in 1980 when the latter was searching in the state archives for documents for his doctorate. After some days he introduced him to an employee of the Ministry for State Security and persuaded him to work for the ministry as an agent. The West German began by attending several meetings with his masters in the GDR and completed some intelligence tasks. The ministry's "target for observation" was the Bundeswehr. After a lapse in personal contacts between the West German academic and employees from the ministry, Doeblitz appeared in Hamburg to renew the academic's "intelligence involvement". Doeblitz was arrested at the meeting. He has been on remand since 26 May.

KRENZ MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN ARMY OFFICIAL

LD292130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin [no date as received] -- the GDR's active anti-imperialist solidarity with the people of Nicaragua was affirmed on Wednesday by Egon Krenz, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, during a meeting with Colonel Hugo Torres (Jimenez), head of the political section of the Sandinist People's Army.

Egon Krenz paid tribute to the trusting work between the SED and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. He stressed the good development of friendly relations between the two countries arising from the meeting of their leaders, Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega, in Berlin in September 1986.

Both sides underscored the great importance of the new Soviet proposals for a global double-zero solution to medium-range missiles, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev. They show constructiveness and purposefulness with which the Soviet Union is implementing the policy of peace decided upon at the Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact.

Col Hugo Torres (Jiminez) reported on the situation in his homeland and the efforts by the Nicaraguan people, particularly of the Sandinist defense forces, to secure revolutionary achievements. The feeling of solidarity that the delegation had sensed everywhere during its meetings in the GDR was an important factor in the just struggle of his people against counterrevolution at home and abroad.

AXEN MEETS LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

LD300436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jul (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee had a friendly meeting today with Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party.

During the exchange of views, Axen spoke of the comprehensive peace program adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee at its Berlin meeting. The SED and the Luxembourg Communist Party, both sides stressed, fully support the latest initiative of the Soviet Union for a global double-zero solution.

Rene Urbany expressed the full support of the Communist Party of Luxembourg for the aggressive peace policy of socialism. He paid tribute to the initiatives of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. In Luxembourg, people knew the consistent commitment of the GDR for peace, disarmament, and East-West cooperation on the basis of equal rights. The Communists of Luxembourg were happy to know that the stable and dynamic development of the GDR is increasing more and more the advantages and attractiveness of real socialism.

Axen and Urbany noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the SED and the Luxembourg Communist Party were developing well on the basis of the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They agreed on measures for the further deepening of cooperation.

HONECKER ADDRESSES SPORTS FESTIVAL OPENING

AU291431 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jul 87 p 3

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the opening of the 8th Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th GDR Children's and Youth Spartakiade in Leipzig on 27 July: "In Our Country Sport in the Spirit of the Olympic Idea Serves the Well-being of the People and Peace."]

[Text] Leipzig, 28 Jul -- Dear athletes, dear Leipzig citizens, esteemed foreign guests: At this auspicious moment of the opening of the 8th Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Childrens' and Youth Spartakiade on the Karl-Marx-Platz in Leipzig, which is rich in traditions, it is my task and honor to convey to you -- the participants, guests, and hosts -- the warmest regards of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the GDR Council of Ministers.

With these regards we, at the same time, express our deep respect for all those who have prepared the Leipzig Days of Gymnastics and Sports by their multifarious achievements. Let the millions of citizens of our country and all the regional festival and spartikiade committees be wholeheartedly thanked at this point.

In the sports clubs, communities, and sporting groups; in town and country, in factories and institutions; in units of the armed forces; and in schools and universities people have long been looking forward to the rich hours of competitions and encounters in Leipzig. Many people in our country have been imaginatively drawn to the Sports Festival and Spartakiade Relay of the GDR Gymnastics and Sports Association [DTSB] and encouraged to take up sports.

If we view the period since the Seventh National Gymnastics and Sports Festival 4 years ago, we can very proudly state that our GDR has continued to flourish, thanks to the creativity of the whole people. Socialist democracy has further unfolded. Our life has become richer and more beautiful through common work. The performance of our national economy has continued to grow. Everywhere, in both town and country, the unity of economic and social policy is bearing fruit. Many citizens in our country can move into new accommodations. A large number of young people is educated in newly built schools or pursues its leisure activities in sports halls and indoor swimming pools. [paragraph continues]

In every family it is readily apparent how our party is successfully realizing its policies for the well-being of the people. We can rightly say that we are making good progress in our workers and peasants state, the GDR, the state of youth and sports.

At its founding we swore to build up this state as a true house of the people and to take care of it. We have kept this promise. Today the GDR is the socialist fatherland of us all. Everywhere we see with pride that the young generation shows its colors in its deeds at work, in its commitment to learning and to the reliable protection of socialism and sports out of love for and loyalty to this fatherland.

The resolutions of the 11th SED Congress are a reliable compass for continuing with commitment our tried and tested path. This course is supported by the initiatives of working people and is committed to their happiness. We are pursuing it on the unbreakable foundation of trust between the party and people. The USSR, the PPR, the CSSR, and the other socialist states stand firmly at our side as reliable allies. We have found our place forever in this militant confederation of free peoples, and are stepping toward the new millenium, certain of the future. Seventy years after the Great October Socialist Revolution it is more convincingly manifest than ever that socialism is continuing its train of victories on German soil, as well. History is on our side, on the side of socialism and peace.

It speaks volumes for the sense of responsibility of our sportsmen and women when they work with all their power at their workplace and on the sports field. The results are noticeable on all sides in the sphere of physical education and sports. We have been able to integrate the network of sports clubs even more closely. In many residential areas, factories, resorts, and opportunities for sports have been increased for everybody. Thousands of sports teachers and the more than 260,000 voluntary coaches are making their invaluable contribution to the successful development of sports. More than 3.6 million men, women, children, and young people are members of the GDR's socialist sports organization, the DTSB.

Whether it is in sporting competition on an everyday basis; in the trials for the Leipzig Festival; in the continuing implementation of the joint sports program of the DTSB, the FDGB and the FDJ; in the kreis (district) sports contests, or in the initiatives of the sports journalists: everywhere we have confirmation that physical culture and sports in our country have become a source of joy, which is being exploited more and more consciously. Enjoying physical exercise, improving one's health through regular sporting activity is today more than ever a part of our lives. This is also reflected by the participation of some 4 million citizens in the sports competitions for the finals of the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival. Our national festival of physical culture and sports has been prepared as a popular sports festival in the truest sense. Physical culture and sports have an important place in the SED program. The broad influence of mass sports, above all, among children and young people, and the development of leisure and recreational sports, are just as important to us as the special fostering of the sporting talents of our people. This is in accordance with the true essence of socialism. It offers everyone the same chance, and to the best, it offers the opportunity to apply hard work and persistence to achieve the highest goals. In sports, also, every outstanding achievement is the result of individual hard work and manifold collective efforts. Such achievements are eloquent testimony to the power, strength of will, and healthy activity of men.

In our country, sports serve no other purpose than the good of people. As a result of this responsibility, it develops in natural association with our great common goal of making an active contribution to the preservation of peace. [paragraph continues]

Millions of sportsmen and women, world champions and weeekend runners, top athletes and ordinary sportsmen, have made this aim their own, both for personal motives and out of a sense of social responsibility. They are training for peaceful sporting competition with each other and with the best in the world.

The sportsmen of the GDR are, wherever they compete, ambassadors of our policy of peace, cooperation, and understanding among peoples. They are an active part of the worldwide Olympic movement. I would like, in the presence of the president of the International Olympic Committee, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, to affirm that we will continue to do all in our power to support the Olympic ideal, which brings about international cohesion. The GDR will always revere and defend the principles of the Olympic Charter.

The five interconnected Olympic rings are for us a symbol of hope for international existence based on reason and a sense of responsibility. At the Festival of Sports and Peace we are opening today, we proclaim once again that, just as we are making every effort to ensure that never again does a war emanate from German soil, so also we continue to fight for a safe future for the earth and peace in space.

Today nothing is more pressing than to free humanity from the nightmare of a nuclear inferno. Nothing is more urgent than to find together means of building confidence on the basis of equality and equal security and going along this path. Nothing is more necessary than to start nuclear disarmament.

Active support for an agreement on the removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe without reservation is, at the moment, the watershed for those actually striving for practical disarmament, or attempting to get around it with flimsy excuses. As is known, a few days ago, Mikhail Gorbachev stated the readiness of the Soviet Union to remove all medium-range and operational and tactical missiles from the Asian part of its territory, as well. Thus, the Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw the question of keeping 100 warheads on medium-range missiles, which was being discussed at the Geneva talks, of course, under the condition that the United States does the same. That would, indeed, be the way toward a global double-zero option. This would indeed be the beginning of the way toward a nuclear-free Europe.

The people have a right to receive a clear answer from their governments in favor of detente, in favor of the proposals on nuclear and conventional disarmament made at the Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact states. Whoever wishes to give the world of tomorrow a chance must make the start of disarmament possible for the world of today.

By its new disarmament initiative, the USSR has given the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles new and important impetus. The world once more bears witness to how constructively, and with what readiness to compromise, the Warsaw Pact states are converting their peace and disarmament program into practical steps. They are stubbornly pursuing the great goal of liquidating all nuclear weapons in the world by the year 2000. At this impressive assembly we reassert our complete agreement with the proposals put forward by Gorbachev, our unrestricted "Yes" to a peaceful future for present and coming generations.

Sportsmen from all parts of the world have taken their place in the global peace movement. They do not wish to lose their lives in a nuclear war but wish to compete for victory in peaceful competition on the sporting fields.

The Leipzig Sports Festival and Spartakiade Days will be filled with this spirit. They will bear witness to the sporting ability and political sense of responsibility of our country's sportsmen and women. They will also be a manifestation of joy in life, an unambiguous commitment to peace and to their own deed for peace. There will be a report on how actively the sportsmen and women are helping to realize the resolutions of the 11th Congress of our party on the further shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR, on the meeting point between socialism and capitalism. We are sure of this.

In a few moments the world champion and victor in the peace race, Uwe Ampler, a sportsman from Leipzig, will light the flame of our national festival of physical education and sport. I wish all guests, hosts and participants rich hours in the stadium and sports halls, on the streets and squares, everywhere in the hospitable city of Leipzig. I declare the 8th Gymanstics and Sports Festival and the 11th Childrens and Youth Spartakiade of the GDR open.

On with the sports!

SED CC MESSAGE TO KURT HAGER ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

AU271423 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jul 87 p 1

[Congratulatory message from the SED Central Committe to Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central committee, on his 75th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kurt Hager:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you its wholehearted greetings and congratulations on your 75th birthday.

The communists and citizens of the GDR know and appreciate you as an outstanding functionary of our party's Thaelmann guard, as a long-standing member of the party leadership, and as a reputed representative of the German worker-peasant state.

From an early youth onward, you have dedicated all your strength to the struggle against capitalist exploitation, imperialism, fascism, and war, for the victory of the noblest cause, for socialism, and peace.

As the son of a Wuerttemberg worker's family, imbued with the ideals of the worker's class and discriminated by the reactionary school authorities, your experiences made you join the ranks of the Communist Youth Association of Germany [KJVD] in 1929, and 1 year later it was logical for you to become a member of the KPD. Loyal to your class and communist conviction, you, as a leading functionary of the KJVD and the KPD, helped organize the antifascist resistance struggle against the Nazi tyranny during various stages of the class struggle. As envoy of the KJDV Central Committee, in particular in central Germany and Berlin, you inspired -- in deep illegality -- the courageous actions of the young communists and other anti-fascists against the Nazi dictatorship.

As a fighter of the glorious International Brigades and as editor in chief of Radio Madrid you actively participated in the Spanish Republic's struggle for freedom, against the conspiracy of Spanish, German, and Italian fascism.

Having escaped from imprisonment in a French internment camp, you then made an important contribution to the struggle of the German anti-fascists in the anti-Hitler coalition as the political secretary of the KPD exile organization in Great Britain and as a leading member of the "Free German Movement."

After our people's liberation from fascism you first worked as the leading editor of the party press, and then, as of 1949, as the head of the Propaganda and Science Department attached to the SED party leadership.

At the Third SED Congress in 1950 you were elected Central Committee candidate member, and at the Fourth SED Congress in 1954 you became a Central Committee member.

In 1955 you were elected Central Committee secretary, in 1958 Politburo candidate member, and in 1963 Politburo member of our party's Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Kurt Hager:

In the collective of the party leadership you have made an important contribution to strengthening our party's unity and militant strength, and to working out and implementing the SED's principled, creative, Marxist-Leninist policy. Thanks to your important theoretical and political knowledge, you have gained great merit in the collective working out of the theory of the developed socialist society, the SED program, and significant topical questions of philosophy, history, and scientific policy, and education. With your scientific and journalistic work you have always advocated the consistent defense and practical application and development of Marxism-Leninism. You have always devoted your attention to training and educating Marxist-Leninist sociologists.

As a People's Chamber deputy since 1958, you have been especially active in your work as chairman of the Public Education Committee of our country's supreme people's representation, which elected you member of the GDR State Council in 1976.

From the first day of your political life, you have been firmly linked to the ideals of Red October and to the party and the country of Lenin. As a representative of the party and state leadership, as a Marxist-Leninist theoretician and politician, you are enjoying a high reputation in the international communist and workers movement.

Our worker-peasant state has paid tribute to your tireless work for peace and socialism with highest awards.

On your day of honor today, our party expresses its thanks to you, dear Comrade Kurt, for your exemplary revolutionary work, for your activities for the benefit of our people, the flourishing of our GDR, and for the safeguarding of peace.

We wish you, dear Comrade Kurt Hager, many years of good health and strength, and all the best for you personally.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND also notes on page 1 that the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR People's Chamber also congratulated Kurt Hager and that, at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, State Council Chairman Erich Honecker presented Kurt Hager with the Karl-Marx-Order].

SED CC MESSAGE TO INGE LANGE ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU271438 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jul 87 p 1

[Congratulatory message from the SED Central Committee to Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on her 60th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Inge Lange:

The SED Central Committee conveys most cordial greetings and congratulations to you on your 60th birthday.

Your day of honor today gives us the opportunity to express our thanks for your responsible work in the collective of the party leadership to implement the party's policy for the benefit of the people and the GDR, to strengthen socialism, and to safeguard peace.

We appreciate you as a communist loyal to the party and as an experienced and realistic party functionary, who has gained respect and reputation in more than 4 decades of struggle for the building of socialism in the GDR and its further successful development on the basis of our party program.

Grown up in a communist worker's family, you experienced the struggle of Thaelmann's party against fascism at an early age; in 1945 you became a member of the KPD and in 1946 a member of the SED.

Belonging to the activists of the first hour, you have always dedicated all your strength and purposeful work to accomplishing all tasks set to you by the party.

As a member of the Leipzig-Grosszschocher Antifacism Youth Committee and later as secretary of this FDJ group, as second and first secretary of the Bismuth FDJ District Leadership, as second secretary of the Berlin FDJ Regional Leadership, and from 1952-61 as secretary of the FDJ Central Council, you actively participated in the establishment of the FDJ and in its significant development to the socialist youth association, the party's militant reserve.

Since 1960 you have been a member of the Women's Committee attached to the SED Central Committee and since 1962 you have been the Committee's chairwoman. Since 1961 you have headed the Women's Department of the SED Central Committee.

Supported by the party's trust, you were elected candidate member at the Fourth Congress in 1963 and member of the SED Central Committee in 1964. In 1973 the Central Committee elected you candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of our party's Central Committee.

In the collective of the party leadership you are directly involved in implementing our party's policy that is directed at the welfare of the people and at the safeguarding of peace, in particular of the policy of the main task decided by the Eighth SED Congress, for which the GDR women and girls are accomplishing outstanding feats in all areas of life with great activity, self-confidence, and trust in their own ability.

Under our party's leadership, the women's situation has fundamentally changed in the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil. You have made a worthy contribution to this.

Our party expresses its thanks to you with trust and respect for your energetic and altruistic work to implement the party decisions, your firm links with the working people, and the great attention you are paying to all questions involving their working and living conditions.

As a People's Chamber deputy for more than 2 and 1/2 decades and as first deputy chairman of its Labor and Social Policy Committee since 1971, you have been energetically working for the successful development of the socialist social order and the further flourishing of socialist democracy.

The firm fraternal alliance with the party and the country of Lenin, and with all other socialist countries has been, and is, a matter of your heart. With your international work you are contributing to strengthening the GDR and to raising its authority in the struggle to safeguard peace.

Our party and the GDR Government have paid tribute to your great merits by awarding you the Karl-Marx-Order and other high state awards.

Dear Comrade Inge Lange:

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you good health, creative energy, and further successes in our common work to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the welfare of the people and for peace.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND also notes on page 1 that the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR People's Chamber also congratulated Inge Lange and that, at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, State Council Chairman Erich Honecker presented Inge Lange with the Karl-Marx-Order].

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 16-22 JULY

AU241411 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 17 through 23 July reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following GDR leaders attended a reception given by Janusz Obodowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR, in East Berlin on 22 July: Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Inge Lange, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Gerlach and Guenther Maleuda, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front National Council; and Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers (23 July p 2).

Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Guenther Maleuda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a reception given by Riyadh al-Azzawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of his country's national day in East Berlin on 16 July (17 July p 2).

Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt SED Bezirk leadership and Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, attended the closing concert of the 18th Central Workshop Week of the FDJ Singing Clubs in the GDR in Erfurt on 18 July (20 July p 1).

Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, opened the International Youth Friendship Camp in East Berlin on 16 July (17 July p 2). Eberhard Aurich also received Rashid Alimov, first secretary of the Lenin Komsomol of the Tazik SSR, in East Berlin on 22 July.

Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, visited the Eberswalde/Britz Slaughter and Processing Combine in Eberswalde on 17 July (18-19 July p 2).

Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Dau'd Suwaydan, first deputy secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in East Berlin on 17 July.

Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health, answered questions by young physicians, nurses, and psychologists in Weimar on 16 July (17 July p 2).

Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, conveyed congratulations to Hans Jendretzky, member of the SED Central Committee, on his 90th birthday in East Berlin on 20 July (21 July p 2).

BRIEFS

FDJ DELEGATION TO PRC -- On Friday [10 July] an FDJ Delegation under the leadership of Central Council Secretary Hartmut Koenig arrived in the PRC for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Communist Youth Federation in China. Problems related to the further development of the friendly relations between the two youth federations were discussed during a first meeting with Li Yuanchao, secretary of the Central Council of the Communist Youth Federation of China. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jul 87 p 5 AU]

FRG STUDY GROUP VISITS -- At the International Politics and Economics Institute of the GDR, a scientific exchange of views was held with Volker Kroening, senator of the FRG land of Bremen, and Lutz Unterseher and Juergen Hartwig, members of the international study group "Alternative Security Policy." The talks focused on the strengthening of security in Europe and the responsibility of the two German states. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 87 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MALAYSIAN PREMIER

Briefs Grosz on Domestic Policy

LD272247 Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI) -- As reported, the official Hungarian-Malaysian talks opened in Budapest on Monday.

Delegations to the plenary talks were headed by Karoly Grosz Hungarian and Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed Malaysian prime ministers. [as received]

Members of the Hungarian delegation were ministers Peter Varkonyi of foreign affairs, Laszlo Kapolyi of industry, Laszlo Somogyi of construction and town planning, Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade, Ferenc Bartha, head of the Secretariat of International Economic Relations at the Council of Ministers, Gyula Baranyi, Hungarian ambassador to Malaysia.

Members of the Malaysian delegation were Ministers Samy Vellu of works, Keng Yaik Lim, of primary industries, Paduka Rafidah Aziz, of trade and industry, Abu Hassan Omar of foreign affairs, Law Hieng Ding, deputy minister of science, technology, and environment, and Zainal Abidin bin Mokhtar, Malaysian ambassador to Hungary.

The parties emphasized that diverging evaluation of certain international issues, and the differing social systems cannot hinder bilateral developing of political and economic relations. They pointed to the necessity of straightforward dialogue, and emphasized the parties' reciprocal interest in further deepening cooperation.

The sides expressed their convictions that the current talks along with the personal encounters have significantly contributed to an increase of knowledge about one another, and by means of further strengthening mutual confidence to the expansion of economic and commercial cooperation. Despite the large geographical distance it is possible to exploit opportunities that are present in reciprocal interest.

Issues of strengthening economic relations came to the fore at the plenary talks. Both parties took stance to developing these relations, and emphasized that there is a great variety of opportunities. The parties agreed that besides establishing commercial balance, turnover has to be increased along with a more effective reconciliation of interests. The Malaysian party expressed its preparedness to allow the Hungarians to increase their share in the foreign trade of the far-eastern country.

Following the plenary session the heads of the two states held talks in cordial atmosphere in the building of parliament.

Karoly Grosz and Dr Mahathir Mohamed gave briefs to one another on the domestic situation of their countries. They agreed that the economic development plans of the two countries provide wide opportunities for growing bilateral exchange of goods, establishing joint ventures, and developing industrial, technical and scientific cooperation. They emphasized the willingness of their countries to establish cultural and educational links.

Reviewing timely international issues the two heads of state emphasized the interest of their countries in releasing tension, and strengthening political and economic relations on the basis of equal rights. They greeted the Soviet-American arms reduction talks, and voiced their hopes that they soon would lead to concrete agreement on disarmament. They stated that small and medium sized states also play an important role in settling controversial international issues by means of negotiations, and in promoting dialogue between states of different social systems.

Karoly Grosz confirmed that the international activity of Hungary primarily aims at promoting unfolding many-faceted cooperation in Europe. He appreciated the importance of the new comprehensive Soviet foreign political initiatives from the point of view of improving international situation, and eliminating regional hotbeds of crises.

Dr Mahathir Mohamed voiced the commitment of Malaysia, which is pursuing the policy of non-alignment, to settling controversial issues in South-Eastern Asia by peaceful means.

The talks were attended by Peter Varkonyi and Abu Hassan Omar. Present were Gyula Baranyi and Zainal Adibin bin Mokhtar. In the afternoon the Malaysian head of state laid a wreath on the statute of Hungarian heroes.

Holds Talks With Marjai, Others

LD272302 Budapest MTI in English 1839 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI) -- Members of the Malaysian delegation staying in Hungary and headed by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed held talks with their Hungarian partners.

Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the parliament, met Malaysian members of parliament. He gave briefs on the Hungarian law of suffrage, the procedures of elections, and the legal scope and activity of the supreme legislative power. He talked about the process of legislation and the role of the party in parliamentarism.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, talked about the economic management system, the system of regulators in foreign trade, and he specified potential export commodities. He emphasized the advantages of establishing joint ventures.

Both emphasized the necessity of increasing Hungarian export to Malaysia, exploiting opportunities in medical, transportation and infrastructural investment projects, in addition to traditional trade.

Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, held talks with his Malaysian counterpart Abu Hassan Omar, paying particular attention to the problems of the south-eastern Asia. He emphasized that the settlement of the controversial issues in the region by peaceful means would contribute to strengthening international peace and security.

The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs gave briefs to his partner on the situation of the European security and cooperation, and the Hungarian participation in the Helsinki process.

They stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Malaysian relations are settled, and develop evenly. There are further opportunities for expanding cooperation in all walks of relations. They agreed that regular high-level political encounters serve the mutual endeavours well.

Dr Noordin Sopiee, general director of the Institute for Strategic and International Studies of Malaysia (ISIS), held talks with Robert Garai, director of the Hungarian Institute of Foreign Affairs. They reviewed the main research programmes of the two institutes along with opportunities of cooperation.

Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign affairs, held talks with Paduka Rafidah Aziz, minister of trade and industry. They agreed in the necessity of promoting direct links.

General Tan Sri Hashim Modh Ali, commander of the army, visited the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, where he met Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of the Ministry of Defence.

In the international trade center of Budapest a round table discussion was organized for Malaysian businessmen and members of the south-eastern section of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Peter Lorincze, general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Dr Nawawi Mat Awin, president of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed their hopes that the Hungarian national days to be organized this autumn in Malaysia, would significantly contribute to the expansion of commercial and economic relations.

BERECZ, GASPAR, OTHERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TASKS

LD300530 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI) -- On the initiative of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), representatives of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and SZOT held a discussion on Wednesday on the implementation of the Central Committee's plan of socio-economic advance of July 2, and on further political tasks. The meeting was attended by Janos Berecz, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Sandor Gaspar, president of SZOT, members of the Political Committee, Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee, Tibor Baranyai, general secretary of SZOT, and leading officials of the Central Committee and SZOT.

FIRST HALF '87 PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORTED

AU280601 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25-26 Jul 87 pp 5, 6

[Communique issued by the Central Office of Statistics on the Country's Socioeconomic Situation in the First 6 Months of 1987"]

[Text] The conditions under which socioeconomic tasks were being accomplished in the first 6 months of this year were difficult because of a long, severe winter and because of breaks in the flow of raw and other materials.

The production of the socialized industry increased. Considerable production increases were recorded in a number of branches of the industry, especially in the electroengineering industry, but, compared with 1986, the output of some branches of the industry was lower. Progress in implementing the Central Annual Plan tasks was slightly better than the use of working time.

Production of the socialized construction-assembly plants was slightly lower than in the first 6 months of 1986. Progress in implementing annual tasks was also lower. The increase rate of industrial and construction production was slightly accelerated in the second quarter of the year.

Productivity in industry and construction increased, but progress in modernizing and improving production quality was unsatisfactory.

Exports and imports, especially in relation to the second payment area, increased, and a distinct growth in the export of electroengineering products was recorded. The balance of payments with the first and second payments areas was positive and better than last year.

Despite a late spring, the state of crop cultivation was favorable at the end of June just as it was at the same time last year, but large losses occurred in orchards. The production of cattle, hogs, and sheep went down. The dynamics of increases in the procurement of slaughter animals also decreased.

As for the structure of investment outlays, funds to buy machines and equipment, especially from the second payment area, increased, but funds for construction-assembly operations also increased. The punctuality of completing investment projects did not improve. The number of completed apartments was slightly higher than in the first 6 months of last year, but the rate of increasing the construction of apartments was lower than stipulated by the Central Annual Plan.

The increase in personal incomes was much higher than planned. The dynamics of expenditures approximated the dynamics of increases in personal incomes. Personal cash assets increased at a high rate.

Basic Indicators Characterizing the Development of the National Economy in the First 6 Months of 1987 [chapter head]

Item	Index for first 6 months of 1986 equals 100
Sold production in socialized industry (constant prices)	103.1
Sold production per worker in socialized industry (constant prices)	103.2
Basic production of socialized construction-assembly plants (constant prices)	99.2
Basic production per worker in socialist construction-assembly plants (constant prices)	100.8
Procurement of farm produce (constant prices)	100
Number of cattle	96.4
Number of hogs	97.9
Freight carried by socialized transportation	95.1
Passengers carried by socialized transportation	100.6
Export of goods (constant prices)	106.7
Import of goods (constant prices)	102.7
Employment in socialized economy	100.3
Average monthly wage in socialized economy	119.9
Average current monthly retirement or disability pension (excluding farm pension)	134.6
Living costs (excluding changes in prices for alcohol and tobacco) of socialized economy workers	about 119
Personal incomes	125.7
Personal expenditures	125.6
Retail sales of goods by socialized units:	
in current prices	124.7
in constant prices	about 102
Investments in socialized economy (constant prices)	102.3
Apartments completed by socialized economy	100.2
Apartments completed by nonsocialized economy	109
State budget expenditures on social and cultural services	119.1

Factors in Economic Development [chapter head]

Finance [subhead]

At the end of June 1987 Poland's population amounted to 37.7 million and increased by 91,800 persons or 0.2 percent compared with the end of 1986. Urban areas were inhabited by 60.8 percent of the population.

The number of births per every 1,000 persons decreased from 17.6 in the first 6 months of 1986 to 16.3 percent in the first 6 months of 1987. At the same time, the number of deaths decreased from 10.6 to 10.5 persons. The natural increase went down from 7 to 5.8 persons per every 1,000 of persons.

Average employment in the socialized economy in the first 6 months of 1987 amounted to 11,767,000 persons and increased 0.3 compared with the first 6 months of 1986, but employment in the area of nonmaterial production increased 1.8 percent and in the area of material production went down by 0.1 percent.

Average employment in the branches of the socialized economy was as follows:

Item	In thousands	First 6 months of 1986 equals 100
Altogether:	11,767	100.3
material production	9,038	99.9
nonmaterial production	2,729	101.8
This includes:		
Industry	4,268	99.9
Construction	1,099	99.5
Farming	796	99.4
Forestry	155	97.1
Transportation	857	98.9
Communications	167	100.2
Trade	1,271	101
Communal economy	346	100.5
Housing economy and nonmaterial communal services	219	102.7
Science and technology	115	103.1
Education and upbringing	905	100.2
Health and social services	772	102.9
Physical culture, tourism, and recreation	111	103
State administration	170	96.8
Justice	60	103.6
Finance and insurance	129	101.7

Compared with the first 6 months of 1986, the exploitation of the basic working time in the socialized industry was the same. The number of overtime hours, including those worked on free Saturdays went down.

The general number of nonworked hours per every 100 industrial workers did not change, but the number of nonworked hours on account of paid periods of enforced idleness increased 37.5 percent and the number of nonworked hours on account of unjustified absenteeism increased 1 percent. The number of nonworked hours on account of leaves connected with maternity and maternal duties decreased 7.9 percent. The number of nonworked hours resulting from maternity and maternal leave decreased 7.9 percent. The number of nonworked hours on account of certified illnesses (including medical certificates to care for relatives) increased 0.6 percent.

The working week was about the same as in the first 6 months of 1986 and amounted to 33.2 normal working hours and 36.1 hours with overtime, while the basic working week (excluding annual leaves) amounted to 37.5 hours.

In the first 6 months of 1987 the value of the supply of 36 basic groups of fuels and materials increased 1.9 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1986. The flow of raw and other materials was irregular. The flow of manganese ores, steel piping, metal rods, polypropylene, cardboard, cement, and so on increased, but the flow of batteries, car and truck tires, farm machines, synthetic rubber, tin, aluminum, particle boards, and coniferous lumber decreased. The flow of rolled products, galvanized iron, lead, polyethlyene, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, paper, and so on was inadequate. Compared with the first 6 months of 1986, the supply of bituminous coal to meet the country's needs increased 3.2 percent. [paragraph continues]

The supply of coal for industrial purposes increased 1.8 percent and for communal and everyday purposes it increased 10.9 percent. At the same time, stocks of coal with recipients decreased 8.8 percent -- the stocks in power stations decreased and in fuel depots increased.

The supply of coke to meet the country's needs amounted to 7.75 million tonnes, that is, to 51.6 percent of the amount stipulated by the Central Annual Plan. Compared with the first 6 months of 1986, the supply of coal to meet the country's needs increased 2.6 percent (the supply to meet production needs increased 2.4 percent and to meet market needs increased 3.8 percent).

The supply of liquid fuels to meet the country's needs amounted to 5,532,000 tonnes (1,303,000 tonnes of gasoline, 2,732,000 tonnes of motor oil, and 1,317,000 tonnes of heating oil). This amounts to 102.4 percent of the supply in the first 6 months of 1986.

In the first 6 months of 1987 the net consumption of electric power to meet the country's needs increased 3.8 percent, the consumption by industrial users having increased 3.5 percent and that by communal-everyday users 4.5 percent. Periodical shortages of electric power occurred at the beginning of the year during severe cold periods.

During the January-May period of 1987 state budget incomes amounted to about Z2.178 trillion and increased 16.1 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1986. State budget expenditures amounted to Z2.435 trillion and increased 20.5 percent.

The revenue in the form of income taxation from enterprises was far behind the planned implementation schedule. The revenue in the form of turnover taxation from enterprises was also far behind the implementation schedule compared with 1986. In the period under consideration the revenue from enterprises' income taxation increased 20.8 percent and accounted for 27.3 percent of the planned annual revenue. Last year this figure was 36.6 percent. The revenue in the form of turnover taxation increased 10.2 percent and accounted for 36.6 percent of the planned annual revenue. Last year this figure was 40.3 percent.

In the first 5 months of this year the central budget's current expenditures to finance plants and other units using economic accounting amounted to about Z646 billion and were 37.2 percent higher than in the same period in 1986. The highest subsidies went to dairies, coal, housing, railroads, grain mills, urban transportation, synthetic fertilizers, and meat.

In the January-May period of this year the socialized enterprises' capital stock formation amounted to Z1.558 trillion, which was 34.1 percent higher than in the same period in 1986. The value of sold production amounted to Z10.433 trillion, which was 27.9 percent higher than the January-May period in 1986. This capital stock formation includes a positive balance of Z2.254 trillion and a negative balance of Z696 billion. The ratio of negative to positive capital stock formation amounted to 30.9 percent, while in the same period last year it was 33.2 percent.

Industrial enterprises' capital stock formation amounted to 1.036 trillion, which means that it increased 36.1 percent, while sales increased 28.3 percent.

The balance of profits and losses (economic results) of socialized enterprises amounted to Z1.437 trillion in the period of the first 5 months of this year and increased 40.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. This balance was compounded of profits amounting to Z1.46 trillion and to losses amounting to Z23 billion.

The number of enterprises showing negative fiscal results in the January-May period of this year stood at 2,017. Their share in the general number of socialized enterprises amounted to 11.4 percent, whereas last year it amounted to 10.9 percent. In the industry there were 210 enterprises (4.5 percent of industrial enterprises) showing deficits compared with 182 such enterprises in the corresponding period last year. In construction there were 155 enterprises (7.3 percent of construction enterprises) showing deficits compared with 87 last year. At the same time, the number of industrial and construction enterprises showing net profitability over 30 percent increased as follows: in industry from 551 to 724 (15.7 percent of industrial enterprises) and in construction from 553 to 605 (28.4 of construction enterprises).

Material Production [chapter head]

Industry [subhead]

Compared with first 6 months of 1986, the sold production of the socialized industry in constant prices increased 3.1 percent. The production of the extracting industry, which accounted for 8.1 percent of overall industrial production, increased 0.1 percent, but the production of the processing industry (91.9 percent of industrial production) increased 3.3 percent.

In current prices of production, the sold production of the socialized industry increased 29.1 percent, whereas production prices increased 25.3 percent.

The sold production of the small-scale industry in constant prices of production increased 4.6 percent. The share of the small-scale industry in the value of the sold production of the socialized industry amounted to 5.6 percent, in employment to 11.1 percent, and in worker wages to 9 percent.

The progress of the implementation of the Central Annual Plan in sold production amounted to 50 percent. The share of production in the first 6 months of 1986 accounted for 49.9 percent of overall annual production.

Compared with the first 6 months of 1986, sold production went up in most branches of the industry. Individual branches of the industry achieved the following production dynamics in percentage points:

Precision industry	111.8
Machine-building industry	109.5
Electroengineering and electronic industry	107.5
Transportation stock industry	107.2
Energy industry	105.7
Leather industry	105
Metallurgical industry	104.1
Clothing industry	104
Glass industry	103.2
Fuel industry	102.3
Food industry	102.3
Coal industry	102.2
Chemical industry	101.9
Paper industry	101.3
Building materials industry	99.6

Textile industry	99.3
Refined ceramics industry	98.7
Nonferrous metal industry	98.3
Iron industry	97.6

Compared with the first 6 months of 1986, per worker and per working hour labor productivity increased in terms of sold production (in constant prices) by 3.2 percent.

The production of more important articles in the socialized industry was as follows:

Item (unit of measure)	Absolute figures	First 6 months of 1986 equals 100
Bituminous coal (million tonnes)	95.7	100.3
Brown coal (million tonnes)	36.1	110
Coke from bituminous coal (million tonnes)	8.4	103.2
Natural gas (cubic hectometers)	3,145	103.5
Refined oil (million tonnes)	6.9	103.5
Electricity (terawatt-hours)	74.7	106.4
Crude steel (million tonnes)	8.4	97.1
Rolled stock (million tonnes)	6.1	99.5
Electrolytic copper (thousand tonnes)	195	98.9
Aluminum (thousand tonnes)	23.6	100.1
Lead (thousand tonnes)	43.2	98
Automated metal-cutting machine tools (units)	204	89.9
Automated control equipment (billion zloty) (a)	11.2	107.6
Computer systems and computerized electronic equipment (billion zloty)	20.4	106.6
Cars (thousand units)	157	102.1
Farm tractors (thousand units)	30.1	99
Semiconductor elements (million units)	157	100.3
of which:		
integrated circuits (million units)	25	119.3
Household electric washing machines (thousand units)	116	71.3
Household refrigerators and freezers (thousand units)	258	84.1
Radio receivers, including within systems (thousand units)	1,442	101.9
Television sets (thousand units)	328	96.7
of which:		
color television sets (thousand units)	124	132.9
Sulfur in pure component equivalent (thousand tonnes)	2,527	107
Nitrogen fertilizers in pure component equivalent (thousand tonnes)	757	106.2
Synthetic compounds (thousand tonnes)	292	103.6
Chemical fibers (thousand tonnes)	79	97.1
Cement (million tonnes)	7.8	106.2
Walling materials (fired solid bricks equivalent) (million units) (a)	4,367	96
Furniture (billion zloty)	71.3	104.5
Paper (thousand tonnes)	560	100.4
Cotton and cotton-like fabrics (thousand kilometers)	402	96.6

Woolen and wool-like fabrics (thousand kilometers)	50.1	96.1
Silk and silk-like fabrics (thousand kilometers)	59.8	89.8
Knitted articles (million units)	155	85.5
Footwear (excluding rubber footwear) (million pairs)	79.3	101
Meat and fats (excluding private slaughtering) (thousand tonnes)	1,152	103.2
of which: slaughtered poultry (thousand tonnes)	113	112.8
Sea fish catch (thousand tonnes) (b)	391	125.4
Butter (thousand tonnes)	118	108.7
Edible vegetable oils (thousand tonnes)	164	113.3
Cigarettes (billion units)	49.8	106.4
Industrial compound feeds (thousand tonnes)	3,787	101.8

(a) denotes constant selling prices; does not include the production of peasant teams and handicrafts
(b) including catches by private fishermen.

The performance of industrial tasks in the spheres of science and technology was mainly concentrated on implementing the results of scientific research. About 1,000 new technologies were introduced, and the manufacture of 1,600 new products was commenced. However, the level of modernization of production continued to be low. The manufacture of new products took up 3.7 percent of the total value of sold production, compared with 3.4 percent in the first half of 1986. In the electrical engineering industry, this figure was 7.8 and 6.6 percent respectively, and in the chemical industry 2.4 and 2.7 percent respectively.

In state industry, there were 3.2 percent more automatic production lines, 9.5 percent more industrial processing installations, 15 percent more industrial robots and manipulators, and 35.4 percent more computers for automatically controlling production than at the end of 1986.

The number of products bearing the "1" and "Q" quality signs at the end of June was 23,000, which is 0.9 percent more than at the end of June 1986 but 3 percent less than at the end of December 1986.

Construction [subhead]

Basic production in socialized construction-refurbishing enterprises in terms of fixed prices was 0.8 percent less than during the first half of 1986. The planned increase in this production on an annual scale was meant to be between 3.6 percent and 4.6 percent.

Concerning basic production, 43.3 percent of the Central Annual Plan tasks in this sphere was fulfilled, at a consumption of 49.3 percent of total working hours for the whole year.

Productivity in building-refurbishing enterprises measured in terms of primary production at fixed prices per employee was 0.8 percent more than in the first half of 1986, compared with a planned annual increase of 2.9 to 3 percent.

Agriculture [subhead]

The very cold and long winter caused heavy losses of fruit trees, but no major losses in field crops.

The weather in early spring caused a 3-week delay in ripening. The better weather at the end of April and the better preparation of equipment than last year made it possible to perform spring work in the fields efficiently. The rains and lower temperatures at the end of May and in June made the cutting and harvesting of hay difficult and delayed it.

At the end of June, the condition of winter crops was generally good, similar to last year. But the condition of spring crops was somewhat poorer, due to the late ripening. The condition of rye, sugar beets, meadows, and pastures was better than last year, but that of oilseed and potato crops was not.

According to current estimates, the damage to orchards amounts to 25 percent (70 percent of apricot and peach trees; almost 50 percent of pear, plum, and cheery trees; and about 15 percent of apple trees were damaged).

There was a fall in the number of cattle, pigs, and sheep compared with 1986.

The farm animal population in June 1987 was as follows:

Column (1) All Farming, in millions
Column (2) State, in millions
Column (3) Private, in millions
Column (4) All Farming, index for June 1986 equals 100
Column (5) State, index for June 1986 equals 100
Column (6) Private, index for June 1986 equals 100

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cattle	10.5	2	8.5	96.4	96.2	96.5
incl. cows	4.9	0.6	4.3	94.9	95.7	94.7
Pigs	18.6	5.4	13.2	97.9	101.6	96.5
Piglets up to 3 months	6.8	1.6	5.2	94.8	102.3	92.7
Shoats, 3-6 months	5.4	1.6	3.8	99.9	101.7	99.2
Gilts for breeding	2	0.5	1.5	99.1	99.6	98.9
Gilts in farrow	1.1	0.2	0.9	104	103.6	104.1
Porkers, bacon pigs, and other types	4.4	1.7	2.7	100.1	101.5	99.2
Sheep	4.7	1.6	3.1	94.9	96.1	94.3

The total value (in fixed prices) of agricultural produce procured in the first half of 1987 was the same as in the first half of last year.

The value of agricultural produce (in current prices) procured by the state from the private economy was Z481 billion, which is 17.2 percent higher than last year.

Procurement of grain for consumption purposes between July 1986 and June 1987 was 5.2 million tonnes, 4.2 percent less than last year.

The procurement of basic animal produce during the first half of the year was as follows:

Item	Absolute figures	First 6 months of 1986 equals 100
Butcher livestock in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fat (in thousands of tonnes)	1166.2	102.1
Incl. Beef	331.7	102.3
Incl. Pork	684.2	99.9
Incl. Poultry	117.9	112.6
Milk (millions of liters)	5067.5	102.6

Deliveries of agricultural equipment (manufactured in Poland and imported) reached Z88 billion and those of spare parts Z58 billion in terms of current prices (in 1986 these figures were Z78 billion and Z58 billion respectively). Deliveries of tractors for agriculture totalled 33,600, which was 4.2 percent less than last year.

Sales of rich feed totalled 2.4 million tonnes, 1.6 percent less than last year.

It is estimated that farming used 3.5 million tonnes of pure synthetic fertilizers for the 1987 harvest, about 2.9 percent more than for the 1986 harvest. This means that about 186 kg of fertilizers were used per hectare. Plan fulfillment in this regard was 98.4 percent.

Stocks of synthetic fertilizers in warehouses of the Peasant Self-Aid rural cooperative at the end of June 1987 amounted to 234,000 tonnes, 46.2 percent less than at the end of June 1986.

Sales of lime fertilizers between July 1986 and June 1987 amounted to 1.37 million tonnes, 0.9 percent less than during the previous period. In the first half of 1987, 442,000 tonnes of lime fertilizer was sold, 12 percent less than during the same period last year.

Stocks of lime fertilizers in warehouses of the Peasant Self-Aid rural cooperative on 30 June 1987 amounted to 78,000 tonnes, 32.3 percent less than on 30 June 1986.

Supplies of imported and domestic plant protection agents (containing active ingredients) amounted to 10,700 tonnes, 24.4 percent more than last year. Plan fulfillment in this regard was 74.8 percent.

Forestry [subhead]

In the first half of 1987, state forestry enterprises produced 11.8 million cubic meters of timber, 6.7 percent less than in the first half of 1986. Some 9 million cubic meters of timber were taken from the forests, 7.7 percent less than last year. Just like last year, the timber that was taken from the forests accounted for 76 percent of all the timber produced.

Some 43,000 hectares of forest were treated to combat pests. Last year this area was 22,000 hectares.

Air pollution, a direct threat to trees, affected about 10 percent of afforested areas.

In the first half of 1987, state forestry enterprises renewed and afforested 52,200 hectares of temporarily treeless and nonforest areas, about 2.8 percent more than last year.

Transportation [subhead]

Socialized transportation enterprises shipped 524 million tonnes of goods, 4.9 percent less than during the same period last year. Reductions in shipments occurred in all types of transportation except air and pipeline.

Polish State Railways shipped 206.9 million tonnes of goods, 1.9 percent less than last year.

Some 53 km of track was electrified, bringing the total length of electrified track to 9,505 km, which is 39.1 percent of the total length of standard-gauge track.

Goods shipped by road transportation amounted to 277.4 million tonnes, 7.8 percent less than last year. Shipments by public road transportation fell by 9.4 percent and those by industrial road transportation 7.5 percent.

Public and industrial road transportation enterprises had at their disposal an average of 103,700 trucks and tractors daily, in other words 2.1 percent less than last year. More means of transportation were unserviceable, and less use was made of them.

Some 5.5 million tonnes of goods were shipped via inland waterways, 5.1 percent less than last year.

Some 14.5 million tons of goods were shipped by sea, 0.9 percent less than last year.

The total tonnage of the Polish maritime transportation fleet on 30 June 1987 amounted to 42,038,000 DWT, 0.6 percent less than at the end of 1986.

Some 23.7 million tonnes of goods were handled at commercial ports, 2.1 percent more than in the first half of 1986.

Some 1,730,200,000 passengers were carried, 0.6 percent more than last year. However, fewer passengers travelled by rail, but considerably more travelled by road.

Communications [subhead]

The services of basic communications systems reached a value of Z93.7 billion, 8.9 percent more in terms of fixed prices than last year. The value of postal services increased by 10.1 percent, and that of telecommunications services by 9.8 percent.

The number of telephone subscribers on 30 June 1987 was 2,678,000, which is 53,700 more than at the end of 1986. The fulfillment of Central Annual Plan tasks concerning the installation of new telephones was 38.3 percent.

Foreign Trade [chapter head]

Trade turnover in the first half of 1987 was higher than in the first half of 1986, especially with the second area of payments. Turnover classified into areas of payments and calculated in terms of current prices was as follows:

	Absolute figures			First half of 1986 equals 100	
Item	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports
Total in billions of zlotys	1354.1	1164.7	Plus 189.4	148.4(x)	134.1(x)
First payments area in millions of rubles	4949.5	4884.6	Plus 64.9	104.1	96.7
Second payments area in millions of U.S. dollars	3341.8	2567.2	Plus 774.6	114.1	102.7

(x) Increases in foreign currency exchange rates in terms of zlotys have a major influence on these figures. Trade was conducted using the following average rates of exchange: In the first half of 1986, R1 equals Z90.486 and $1 equals 163.153; in the first half of 1987, R1 equals Z111.574 and $1 equals Z237.438.

The level of exports and imports in terms of fixed prices compared with the first half of 1986 was as follows:

Item	Exports	Imports
	First half of 1986 equals 100	
Total in billions of zlotys	106.7	102.7
First payments area in millions of rubles	102.9	100.2
Second payments area in millions of U.S. dollars	110.6	105.8

Exports of industrial goods in terms of fixed prices exceeded those during the first half of 1986 by 7.1 percent, and were considerably (3.1 percent) higher than the increase in sold production.

Central Annual Plan fulfillment concerning the first area of payments in terms of current ruble prices was 45.7 percent in the case of exports and 45.9 percent in the case of imports, whereas the corresponding figures last year were 46 and 46.7 percent respectively. This year there was a surplus of R65 million, as against a deficit of R300 last year. The terms of trade indicator, showing the ratio between changes in the prices of exported goods and changes in those of imported goods, was favorable as far as the first area of payments was concerned, and amounted to 104.9.

Debts in socialist currency rose from R6.5 billion at the end of 1986 to R6.6 billion at the end of May 1987.

Concerning trade with the second area of payments, 1987 Central Annual Plan fulfillment (calculate in dollars) was 51 percent in the case of exports and 48.6 percent in the case of imports, whereas last year's figures were 45 and 46 percent respectively. The excess of exports over imports and the favorable terms of trade indicator (106.3) helped bring about a trade surplus of $775 million.

Long-term, medium-term, and short-term debts in capitalist currency comprising principal payments and interest rose from $33.5 billion at the end of 1986 to $35.7 billion at the end of May 1987, whereby $1.8 billion out of this figure was caused by the fall in the dollar in relation to other capitalist currencies.

The structure of foreign trade (in terms of fixed prices) underwent the following changes compared with the first half of 1986:

Concerning exports, a greater percentage of products of the electrical engineering industry was exported (a rise from 40.8 of total exports in 1986 to 42.4 percent in 1987) and a greater percentage of food and agricultural produce (an increase from 10.8 percent to 12.5 percent). Less fuel and energy were exported (a fall from 13.8 percent of total exports in 1986 to 11.8 percent in 1987). More chemical and food products and more agricultural produce was imported, and less electrical machinery, metals, fuels, and energy.

There were more imports for investment and market purposes, and fewer imports for supply purposes.

Exports of pit-coal in the first half of 1987 amounted to 14,324,000 tonnes, which is 2,424,000 less than last year. Central Annual Plan fulfillment in this regard was 43.4 percent.

Trade turnover concerning food was varied. Imports of grain and feed totalled 2,972,000 tonnes and were 1,282,000 tonnes or 76 percent higher than last year.

Investments [chapter head]

According to preliminary data, investment outlay in the state economy during the first half of 1987, calculated in terms of current prices, amounted to Z1095 billion, of which outlay for construction and refurbishing was Z628 billion and outlay for the purchase of machinery and equipment Z400 billion. In terms of fixed prices, outlay was 2.3 percent more than last year, whereby outlay on machinery and equipment was 7 percent more. Outlay on construction and refurbishing was 0.6 percent less than last year. Over 50 percent of total outlay was spent on enterprise development projects.

In the state economy, the performance of 4,604 investment tasks worth a total of Z330.3 billion was started this year. During the same period last year, 4,283 tasks with a total value of Z244.6 billion were started, and state enterprises themselves commenced 3,136 tasks worth Z161.9 billion.

Over Z6 billion are still needed in order to fulfill the current building investments program, which means that outlay when calculated in terms of last year's prices is similar to last year's outlay.

Outlay that was frozen or spent on construction tasks or parts of tasks that were not completed amounted to about Z3 billion in terms of current prices on 30 June, 1987.

During the first 5 months of this year, construction schemes worth a total of Z111.5 billion (based on earlier cost estimates) were completed in the state economy. This is 8.2 percent of the total value of the schemes that were the subject of contracts signed between investors and building firms, and 88.7 percent of the value of the schemes scheduled for completion in 1987.

Within the framework of enterprise investments, a series of schemes designed to protect the environment were handed over for use. They included electrofilters to trap fumes at the Skawina power station, Lakiska steelworks, and Wroclaw II power station complex; and installations to recover waste products at the "Bonarka" nonorganic industrial plant in Krakow. New market production facilities were completed, including a hosiery manufacturing division at the "Feniks" hosiery plant in Lodz; modernized spinning mills at the "Fresko" cotton plant in Lodz, "Elanex" spinning mill in Czestochowa, and "Ceba" cotton plant in Czestochowa (where facilities for increasing the production of denim were also completed); further facilities for the production of electronic subcomponents at "Unitra Dolam" in Wroclaw; and bakeries in Zychlin, Gizyck, Wschowa, Jadowniki, and Gniewkow, among other places.

The number of apartments completed and available for occupancy, and the amount of usable floor area this represents is as follows:

	Apartments		Usable Floor Area	
	Thousands	First half of 1986 equals 100	Square Meters (thousands)	First half of 1986 equals 100
Total	61.7	102.3	4300.6	105.1
Socialized Construction	45.9	100.2	2599.9	100.9
Communal Construction	1.8	82.5	97.9	83.4
Cooperative Construction	31.9	97.7	1790.5	98.2
Workplace Construction	12.2	111.5	711.9	111.6
Individual Construction	15.8	109	1700.7	112.4

Progress in implementing the tasks contained in the Central Annual Plan with regard to the completion of housing accounted for 31.6 of the projected total; socialized construction achieved 34 percent and private construction 26.3 percent. [paragraph continues]

The percentage of apartments completed and available for occupancy during the first half of 1986, in relation to the results for the entire year, was 32.6 percent, 35.9 percent in the case of socialized construction, and 25.2 percent in the case of private construction.

The average usable floor space of an apartment ready for occupancy in the socialized construction sector during the current year was 56.6 square meters (0.4 square meters larger than during the same period last year) and in the private construction sector the average was 107.9 square meters (3.2 meters larger).

At the end of the first half of this year 158,400 apartments were still under construction in the socialized sector; that is, 7.2 percent fewer than during the same period last year.

The following social investment projects were completed during the first half of this year: 268 hospital beds (197 beds during the same period last year), of which 72 were for the Center for Children's Health, 122 for the hospital at Belchatow, and 74 for the hospital at Biala Podlaska; 38 health centers and clinics with a total of 388 medical examination rooms (during the first half of 1986, 43 such facilities providing 442 examination rooms were completed); 11 day nurseries providing 706 places (compared with nine providing 620 places last year); four social welfare homes with 233 places (compared with two providing 80 places last year).

Investment projects for the needs of education that were completed included: 47 kindergartens with 4,539 places (43 kindergartens with 4,845 places during the first half of 1986), and 258 classrooms in 44 educational facilities (351 classrooms in 47 facilities during the first half of 1986).

The Money Market Situation [chapter head]

During the first half of 1987 the money market situation was once more affected by the high rate of increase in incomes and the irregular supply of goods, particularly of non-foodstuffs and services.

According to information provided by the Polish National Bank, personal income amounted to Z4,42 billion and was 25.7 percent higher than during the same period last year. Wage payments increased by 25.7 percent and social welfare payments by 30.2 percent. Income in the non-socialized, non-agricultural economy allocated for production, investment, and consumption increased by 50 percent, and revenue derived from the centralized purchase of agricultural produce increased by 17.2 percent.

Personal expenditure amounted to Z4,084 billion and increased by 25.6 percent. The population spent Z3,212 billion on goods bought in socialized economy outlets, that is, 24.3 percent more than during the first half of 1986. The amount spent on services provided by socialized outlets came to Z479 billion, that is, 28.7 percent more than in 1986.

Personal financial reserves rose by Z335.4 billion and amounted to Z3,567.7 billion at the end of the first half of 1986; savings rose by Z153.4 billion and amounted to Z2,301.8 billion. [paragraph continues]

The value of retail sales of goods of all kinds (consumer and non-consumer goods) sold by socialized economy outlets amounted to Z3,434.6 billion at current prices and was 24.7 percent higher than during the first half of 1986. The value of sales of foodstuffs amounted to Z1,041.8 billion, which marks an increase of 17.5 percent: Sales of alcoholic beverages amounted to Z457.4 billion (an increase of 21.4 percent) and those of non-foodstuffs amounted to Z1,935.4 billion (an increase of 29.7 percent). The sale of foodstuffs accounted for a smaller share of total sales, it fell from 32.2 percent to 30.3 percent: The share of total sales represented by alcoholic beverages fell from 13.7 to 13.3 percent. On the other hand, the share of total sales represented by non-foodstuffs increased from 54.1 to 56.4 percent.

The total value of socialized eocnomy sales at fixed prices increased by about 2 percent compared with the first half of 1986.

Supplies of selected categories of goods were as follows:

Item	Metric Unit of Measure	Absolute Figures	First 6 months of 1986 equals 100
Meat, poultry, meat and poultry products, giblets	thousands of tons	854	100.1
Fish and fish products	thousands of tons	96.3	89.6
Edible fats:			
-- Animal	thousands of tons	58.8	111.3
-- Oil	thousands of tons	33.8	114.8
-- Margarine	thousands of tons	77.9	109.5
-- Butter	thousands of tons	132	99.5
Milk	millions of liters	1164	98.3
Matured and processed cheeses	thousands of tons	54.1	106.1
Cottage cheeses	thousands of tons	141	111.5
Wheat flour	thousands of tons	262	114.1
Pasta	thousands of tons	40	101.2
Sugar	thousands of tons	471	104.8
Sweets (excluding chocolate)	thousands of tons	78.8	100.7
Chocolate and chocolate products	thousands of tons	20	90.7
Pure and flavored vodkas (expressed as 100' proof)	millions of liters	73.4	94.9
Wines and mead	millions of liters	156	112.2
Beer	millions of liters	526	95.2
Cigarettes	billions	50	104.3
Fabrics:			
-- cotton and cotton-like	thousands of kilometers	71.7	113.2
-- wool and wool-like	thousands of kilometers	24.7	112.2
-- silk and silk-like	thousands of kilometers	32.4	88.5
Knitwear products	millions of articles	156	87.2
Hosiery products	millions of pairs	138	92.1
Overcoats	millions	6.1	92.8
Footwear (excluding rubber and textile footwear)	millions of pairs	60.3	99.5
Rubber and textile footwear	millions pairs	4.6	63.4
Aluminum and enamelled kitchen and household utensils	millions	18.8	90.3

Refrigerators and freezers	thousands	458	88.6
Washing machines and spin dryers	thousands	637	107.2
Sewing machines	thousands	168	112.4
Radio receivers	thousands	900	112
Television receivers:			
-- black and white sets	thousands	213	79.6
-- color sets	thousands	207	140.3
Radio-tape units	thousands	246	81.2
Tape recorders	thousands	181	87.7
Passenger automobiles	thousands	90.3	92.5
Bicycles	thousands	719	96
Dining room furniture	thousands of suites	125	83.4
Kitchen furniture	thousands of suites	112	86.9
Couches and sofas	thousands	390	90
Washing detergents	thousands of tons	123	99.5
Semi-toilet, toilet, and special soaps	thousands of tons	29.9	89
Bituminous coal and bituminous coal briquettes	thousands of tons	14,810	110.8
Gasoline	thousands of tons	814	99.6
Cement	thousands of tons	2,839	134.9
Lime	thousands of tons	303	97.8
Walling materials (in terms of solid red bricks)	millions	2,049	98.9

On 30 June 1987 the trade sector held stocks of goods worth Z1,222 billion, that is, 20 percent more than a year ago (at current retail prices). Compared with the situation at the end of 1986, stocks rose by 17.1 percent. Of the total value of stocks, foodstuffs accounted for 14.2 percent, alcoholic beverages for 4.4 percent, and non-foodstuffs for 81.4 percent. The ratio of stocks of goods to financial reserves fell from 34.8 percent at the end of June 1986 to 34.2 percent at the end of June of this year.

The Population's Living Conditions [chapter head]

Wages [subhead]

Average monthly wages in the socialized economy -- wages covers remuneration for work during normal and additional working hours, including payment for work performed on Saturday holidays, profit distribution payments, payments made from cooperative surpluses, and payments made from enterprise award funds -- amounted to about Z27,300 and increased by about Z4,500 compared with the first half of 1986.

Average monthly wages were as follows:

	Total Thousands of zlotys	First half of 1986 equals 100
Total	27.3	119.9
material production sphere	28.3	119.9
non-material production sphere	24	120.3
Industry	31.3	119.6
-- mining	50.5	114.3
-- manufacturing	28.4	120.9
Construction	29.8	117.7

Agriculture	23.9	119.2
Forestry	23.2	112.1
Transportation	26.9	125
Communications	22.6	121.9
Trade	23.3	123.5
Communal economy	24.9	115
Housing administration and non-material communal services	25.9	124.6
Science and Technology	31.3	114.4
Education	22.1	116.4
Health care and social welfare	22.6	121.9
Sport, tourism, and rest	25.3	125.6
State administration	28	123.9
Justice	33.8	120.2
Finance and insurance	25.3	112.7

Social Benefits [subhead]

The average number of persons receiving pensions (excluding private farmers) was 5,331,550 and was 89,400 higher than during the first half of 1986. Total pensions (excluding pensions paid to private farmers) amounted to Z510 billion and increased by Z133.7 billion compared with the same period last year.

The average monthly pension was about Z15,400 -- about Z4,000 (34.6 percent) higher than during the first half of 1986. The average monthly pension was worth 56.3 percent of the average monthly wage (during the first half of 1986 it was worth 50.1 percent). Specific retirement and other pensions were as follows:

-- the average retirement pension was worth about Z17,500 (an increase of 33.9 percent),
-- the average monthly disability pension was worth about Z13,300 (an increase of 32.3 percent),
-- the average monthly family pension was about Z13,100 (an increase of 35.5 percent).

The valorization of pensions of all kinds introduced on 1 March 1987 affected 5,085,900 people and the average increase in benefits amounted to Z2,560.

Pension payments made to 1,177,000 private farmers amounted to Z81.2 billion, and the average pension was worth Z11,200, which was Z2,800 more than during the first half of 1986 (an increase of 32.6 percent).

Social insurance benefit payments (excluding sickness benefit payments made from workplace funds and benefits paid to private farmers) amounted to Z135.4 billion, which represents an increase of 9.7 percent compared with the same period last year. Payments of family benefits and benefits for the care of sick people amounted to Z91.3 billion (an increase of 6.1 percent). Payments of maternity benefits were worth Z10.8 billion (an increase of 14 percent) and benefits for upbringing purposes amounted to Z6.5 billion (an increase of 21.7 percent).

Living Costs [subhead]

Cost-of-living indicators -- calculated as set down in the Central Annual Plan, that is, excluding increases in the prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products -- rose by about 19 percent for households of persons employed in the socialized economy. This increase is accounted for by the effects of the price increases introduced in 1986 (about 8 points) and price increases introduced during the first half of 1987 (about 11 points). [paragraph continues]

Living costs for peasant families rose by about 18 percent, and by about 21 percent in the case of families of persons receiving pensions.

Price rises affected all of the most important areas of expenditure, including foodstuffs, which rose by about 19 percent (by about 17 percent on the socialized market and by about 22 percent in the private trade and market sector). Prices of non-foodstuffs rose by about 22 percent: Prices of clothes and footwear rose by about 26 percent, housing costs rose by about 23 percent, and fuel costs rose by about 48 percent. Costs of services rose by about 27 percent.

Prices of alcoholic beverages rose by about 30 percent and prices for tobacco products rose by about 12 percent. These prices have raised the price index and cost-of-living indicators.

Social Services [subhead]

According to preliminary data, state budget expenditure on social and cultural services was as folows:

	Z billions	First half of 1986 equals 100
Total	657.2	119.1
Education	227.3	116.7
Higher education	48.8	87.7
Culture and the arts	59.7	179.3
Health care and social welfare	310.2	120.2
Sport, tourism, and leisure	11.2	112.8

Social and cultural services were also financed from enterprise social funds.

During the school year 1986-87, preschool care was provided for 1,409,000 children, that is, 51.1 percent of all children between the ages of 3 and 6 (the figure for the last school year was 50.2 percent). Kindergarten education was provided for 57.1 percent of children in the 6-year-old age group.

During the school year 1986-87, schools of all types were attended by 7,361,000 persons. Of the 7,361,000, 5,027,000 attended elementary schools; other schools below the secondary level were attended by 825,000; secondary schools and post-secondary schools were attended by 1,175,000 (of which 400,000 attended general secondary schools), and institutions of higher education were attended by 335,000.

Compared with the previous year, the number of pupils attending elementary and post-elementary schools of all types has increased, but there has been a slight decline in the number of students.

During the school year 1986-87, about 526,000 pupils completed an elementary school education, that is, about 4 percent more than during the previous school year; about 247,000 students graduated from secondary and post secondary level schools (about 1.6 percent fewer). [paragraph continues]

During the first half of 1987, about 34,000 students graduated from institutions of higher education, that is, about 3.8 percent more than during the first half of 1986.

Grants were received by 133,000 students attending institutions of higher education -- by 52.6 percent of the total number of full-time students.

At the end of June this year, there were 75,300 physicians -- 2,300 more than a year ago, and there were 17,200 dental surgeons -- the same number as a year ago.

There were 214,100 beds in general hospitals -- about 700 more than at the end of 1986. The number of beds for every 10,000 people was about the same as a year ago, and came to 56.8.

At the end of June this year, there were 3,290 health centers -- the same number as at the end of last year.

There were 106,300 places in nursery schools and 65,400 places in social welfare homes. Compared with the situation at the end of 1986, there was an increase of 549 in the number of places in nursery schools and an increase of 143 in the number of places in social welfare homes.

Publishing houses covered by the Central Publishing Plan produced 2,510 titles (books and brochures) -- ten more than during the first half of 1986, amounting to 121 million copies, which represents an increase of 9.3 percent.

The number of television and radio subscribers has increased. At the end of the first half of this year, there were 10.6 million registered radio subscribers and 9.8 million television subscribers; compared with the first half of 1986, this represents an increase of 4.3 and 2.3 percent respectively.

ANCUTA, PAKISTAN'S AKHTAR DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU291818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/7/1987 -- On 28 July Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta received A.G.M. Akhtar, secretary of state, the Economic Relations Division of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, chairman for Pakistan in the Romania-Pakistan Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration and Cooperation proceeding in Bucharest.

The sides approached aspects related to the bilateral economic relations, pointing them out to grow according to the orientations and decisions agreed upon during the summit Romania-Pakistan dialogue. The sides also looked into fresh possibilities meant to lead to a deepening in the collaboration and cooperation in domains of joint interest, to enhancing the mutual delivery of goods.

PRC MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES RECEPTION

AU291840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/07/1987 -- On the 60th foundation celebration of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Ye Daheng that country's military, air and naval attache in Bucharest, gave a reception on 29 July.

Members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and other ministries, of the Romanian-China Friendship Association, representatives of central institutions, party activists, generals and higher officers participated.

Also attending were military, air and naval attaches accredited in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU VISITS CERNAVODA NUCLEAR PLANT

AU291812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/07/1987 -- On Wednesday, July 29, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania paid a working visit to the site of the nuclear power plant at Cernavoda where he made an in-depth analysis of the stage of construction on that unit of remarkable importance for the country's socioeconomic progress.

Romania's first nuclear power plant is equipped with five reactors of 700 MW each.

The President was informed that construction works on the first nuclear set are almost over, while assembly operations are in full progress, conditions being created to make it operational in the shortest possible time. Construction works on the second set has entered an advanced stage, while operations on the other nuclear units are intense, with a view to observing execution time.

During the visit, possibilities were identified to intensify works on the construction site at Cernavoda, all while strictly observing quality norms and saftety standards as far as installations are concerned. Taking account of the complexity and particular importance of the respective economic unit, the RCP general secretary called attention to the special responsibility to secure safety in operation of all outfit and installations.

The reactor and the machine hall of the first set were seen round and, besides the stage of operations, a number of new technologies were examined intended to assemble nuclear equipment, in line with the international norms and practices in the area.

During the working dialogue, the RCP general secretary was also informed of the manufacture of the outfit equipping nuclear power plants. In this context, emphasis was placed on the responsibility incumbent on the supplying units which should secure the serial production of a number of equipment needed on all the nuclear stations to be built in Romania according to the national energy programme.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that all the working personnel involved in the construction of like complex industrial units should brush up their professional training permanently. During the visit, questions were also analysed related to the provision of optimal living and working conditions for construction workers, for those who will work on that nuclear power plant, for all the inhabitants of the town of Cernavoda.

'QUIET INITIATIVE' IN NEAR EAST REPORTED

LD291429 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 Jul (TANJUG): "Barely 2 weeks after the visit to Yugoslavia by Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, (who said on that occasion that our country could take on the role of mediator in the Near East problem) there has been a sudden surge of indications that Yugoslavia is ready to assume this role and, by doing so, emerge from the present state of limbo and one-sidedness in its attitude to the Near East crisis", today's DELO writes.

Quoting Yugoslavia's official standpoint to the effect that it has no intention of resuming its diplomatic links with Israel as there has been no change in the factors which led to the break in 1967, the Ljubljana daily however notes that "something is nevertheless happening". As evidence DELO lists Bronfman's visit to Belgrade, the news of a meeting between Mahmud Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Council, and Matityahu Peled, the leader of the Israeli Peace Council, and Shimon Peres' statement that he had a meeting with Lazar Mojsov at the beginning of July in Geneva. According to DELO these events seem to indicate the growing awareness of the fact that "if you want to reconcile warring parties you must have good relations with both".

"The quiet initiative to give Yugoslavia a more decisive role in the efforts to resolve the Near East crisis...is perhaps evidence of Yugoslav foreign policy's more balanced influence in that part of the world. A successful attempt at mediation in the Arab-Israeli conflict will, on its own, bring no solution to a single problem but there is no doubt that it would enhance Yugoslavia's reputation among both the nonaligned countries and throughout the world, DELO says, adding:

"However, even a successful attempt at encouraging an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue would probably refute, at least partially, the claims that the once effective and successful foreign policy, and especially its peace efforts, are no longer as influential as they used to be. Admittedly, there are those who may say that Yugoslavia has again been taking its cue from tendencies inthe Eastern bloc, as it used to do 20 years ago. However, peace in the Near East would carry much more weight than those, or any other unkind views". DELO concludes.

ZAGREB BREAD PRICES RISE 80 PERCENT 30 JULY

LD291921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Zagreb, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- From tomorrow the people of Zagreb will again have to pay more for special kinds of bread. The prices of all bakery products, except semiblack bread, which has a protected price, will rise by 80 percent. At the same time the price of white flour will rise by 139.2 percent. On this occasion the director of the bakery work organization said that most of the bread they would bake would be of the white type whose price would range between 450 and 500 dinars per kg. Some types of white bread by some bakers will cost up to 1,000 dinars per kg.